1882.] ON MAMMALIA FROM CENTRAL MEXICO.

3. On a small Collection of Mammalia from Central Mexico. By OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.Z.S., British Museum.

[Received April 3, 1882.]

Mr. A. Forrer, one of Messrs. Salvin and Godman's collectors, has recently sent to London a small collection of Mammalia from the State of Durango, Central Mexico; and I have been asked to publish a list of the species contained in it, in order that any additional information to be gained from a collection made in such au interesting locality might be incorporated in the forthcoming Introduction to the Mammaliau volume of the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana.' The specimens were all collected either at Ciudad, a village on the Sierra Madre, 8100 feet above the sea, or at Ventanas, another village in the same district, but only 2000 feet in altitude.

It is noteworthy that, of the twelve species in the collection the ranges of which extend beyond Mexico into either North or Central America, just half are Nearctic and half Neotropical, and that, in the case of no less than seven of them, their discovery at Durango adds considerably to their hitherto known ranges. Of these seven, four are Neotropical and were obtained, with the exception of the Raccoon, at the comparatively lowland village of Ventanas, while the other three, of Nearctic origin, were all found at Ciudad, high up in the mountains.

1. VESPERUGO SEROTINUS, var. FUSCUS, Beauv.

Two specimens. Ciudad.

2. NATALUS STRAMINEUS, Gray.

Six specimens. Ventanas.

Not hitherto recorded north of Mirador, Vera Cruz.

From this series it would appear that the bright orange or strawcolour from which the species derives its name, is confined to the adult males, the females being simply pale grey.

3. ARTIBEUS CINEREUS, Gerv.

Two specimens. Ventanas.

This is the most northern locality recorded. There are other specimens from Mexico in the British Museum and elsewhere; but these seem mostly to have been collected in Southern Mexico, and have in no case any exact locality noted.

4. VULPES VIRGINIANUS, Schr.

Two specimens. Ciudad, July 21 and Sept. 30, 1881.

5. PROCYON CANCRIVORUS, CUV.

One specimen. Ciudad, Sept. 16, 1881.

For remarks on the northern distribution of this species, see Biol. Cent.-Am., Mamm. Supp. p. 208.

6. MEPHITIS MACRURA, Licht.

Two specimens. Ciudad, Sept. 14 and Oct. 1, 1881.

371

7. SCIURUS ABERTI, Woodh.

Two specimens. Ciudad, Aug. 7 and Oct. 14, 1881.

This is the first occurrence recorded of the present species in the region included in the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana.' It has been hitherto only known from Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. These specimens, however, exactly agree with the figure given by Dr. Baird of his S. castanonotus 1, which Mr. Allen has determined to be a synonym of S. aberti².

8. SCIURUS GRISEOFLAVUS, Gray.

Two specimens. Ciudad, Sept. 19 and Nov. 14, 1881.

9. TAMIAS ASIATICUS, VAR. QUADRIVITTATUS, Rich.

Two specimens. Ciudad, July 6, 1881.

This is the first time that specimens of the genus Tamias have been obtained in Mexico. It is true that Mr. Allen³ has stated his opinion that another species, T. harrisi, Aud. and Bach., probably extends into Western Mexico; but the evidence was not sufficient for Mr. Alston to include the genus in the 'Biologia.' It is interesting to observe that it is the bright-coloured variety quadrivittatus, and not the pale washed-out var. dorsalis of New Mexico, Nevada, and Arizona, that is now found by Mr. Forrer in Durango. This fact is of course confirmatory of Mr. Allen's opinion that T. dorsalis is not specifically separable from T. asiaticus, since we find the usual northern form reappearing as soon as the desert region inhabited by T. dorsalis is past and the country is again fertile and well wooded.

10. SPERMOPHILUS GRAMMURUS, Say. One specimen. Ciudad, August 20, 1881.

11. HESPEROMYS LEUCOPUS, var. SONORIENSIS, LeC. Two specimens. Ciudad.

12. OCHETODON MEXICANUS, De Sauss.

Two specimens. Ciudad.

13. ARVICOLA MEXICANUS, De Sauss.

Two specimens. Ciudad.

14. THOMOMYS TALPOIDES, Rich.

Two specimens. Ciudad, July 24, 1881. The most southern locality yet recorded.

15. TATUSIA NOVEMCINCTA, Linn.

One specimen. Ventanas, Sept. 14, 1881.

16. DIDELPHYS MURINA, Linn.

Two specimens. Ventanas. The most northern locality recorded.

¹ Mamm. N. Am. p. 266, pl. lxv. ² Mon. N.-Am. Rod. p. 735, 1877.

³ Tom. cit. p. 812.

372